

ATLANTA WILL GET IT

The Headquarters of the Military Department of the South.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD WAS VISITED

By General Gordon and Representative Livingston Yesterday, AND WERE GREATLY ENCOURAGED

Debate Yesterday in Congress-Speaker Crisp's Position-Georgia in Washington-Other Gossip.

Washington, January 11.—(Special).—A department of the army, to be known as "the department of the south," is to be established in Atlanta. That is fixed, though it may take some time to make the arrangements for the establishment of the department. Early this morning Senator Gordon called upon Secretary Lamont in regard to the matter. The secretary informed him that he was not thoroughly familiar with the situation, but would act upon whatever recommendation General Schofield made.

Senator Gordon then had an interview with General Schofield and found him decidedly favorable to the establishment of this department. General Schofield said there was some difficulty in the matter on account of the small appropriations for the use of the army, but he, being favorable to the suggestion, would endeavor to arrange plans accordingly. He believed that Atlanta was the best place at which to locate it. It was a healthy and decidedly convenient location.

When Senator Gordon left he expressed the opinion that there was no doubt of success. He thinks the department will be established during the year.

A few minutes after Senator Gordon left Colonel Livingston called and had a long interview with General Schofield. Colonel Livingston and General Schofield discussed the details of the matter, particularly in regard to officers' houses, etc. The Atlanta congressman assured the general that the people of Atlanta would lend every aid to the comfortable location of the officers and would do their part.

"I am perfectly confident," said Colonel Livingston this evening, "that a department of the south, with headquarters at Atlanta, will be established within the next six months. Of course it takes some time to make arrangements for this department, but I have the assurance of General Schofield that the plan will be successfully adopted."

The Hawaiian Investigation.
Mr. Blount appeared before the senate committee investigating the Hawaiian situation this morning. He was present for an hour or more, but simply repeated practically what was contained in his report, all of which he re-affirmed.

The letters from Minister Willis brought from Honolulu by the Corwin were received by the state department last night and this morning there was a long conference between the president, Secretary Graham and other members of the cabinet. All correspondence in regard to the matter will be sent to congress either tomorrow or the next day. The president has instructed Minister Willis to take no further action until he has received the report of the committee, which will be sent to congress to be disposed of. The house will not discuss the matter until after the tariff bill is disposed of.

The senate is now engaged in discussing it an hour or more every day, but as the full correspondence has not been received the discussion is more or less in the nature of a partisan debate and expressions of opinion by senators.

It will probably open up very lively in the senate during next week, after all the correspondence is in.

The Tariff Debate.
The tariff debate in the house today was very dull and dry. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, opened up during the early morning with one of his usual eloquent and classic speeches. There were a half dozen or more speeches during the day, but no great ones.

Through there are night sessions for general debate each night they are arousing no interest. Usually the speakers, a half dozen of their colleagues and a few strangers in the galleries crowd the speaker's attendance other than the pages and the clerks.

Tomorrow Major Black, of the Augusta district, will deliver his maiden speech in the house. He is second on the list of the speakers tomorrow and will begin shortly after noon. Of course all the Georgia members will be present and the Augusta member in his maiden effort. Major Black is expected to deliver a strong speech.

The papers appointing Brock Beckwith as collector of the post and a writer were made out at the treasury department today. The nomination will be sent to the senate in the next batch, probably on Monday.

The coinage committee of the house has agreed to report Mr. Bland's bill providing for the coinage of the silver money. The committee is favorably inclined to the house. The silver men will fight for the passage of this bill, while the goldbugs will urge an issue of bonds.

Will Veto the Bridge Bill.
Gossip about the veto effect that President Cleveland will veto the New York bridge bill, which recently passed through both houses of congress. It is not probable that the president will veto it as a punishment to Senator Hill for his action in opposing the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower as a justice of the supreme court. The bill is now in the hands of the president. He will act upon it in a few days. In the meantime there is much gossip about what he will do and the prevailing sentiment seems to be that he will veto the measure.

Says and Means Committee.
The ways and means committee was in session some time today, but it adopted only one section of the internal revenue bill. That was the section prepared by Mr. Montgomery, of Kentucky, increasing the tax on whisky and extending the bonded length today, but the full draft of the bill has not been completed. It will probably be completed tomorrow. Mr. McMillin and the committee discussed at length today the question of whether it should be made a part of the tariff bill or a separate measure, but as has yet reached no conclusion.

A Columbus Delegation.
A delegation from Columbus, consisting of Messrs. L. H. Chappell, T. M. Foley, J. K. Orr and W. R. Moore, arrived this morning and appeared before the harbor committee. They will urge an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Chattahoochee river.

hoochee river. This delegation, accompanied by Speaker Crisp, Mr. Moore and Colonel Orr, of Alabama, will appear before the river and harbor committee tomorrow morning. The case to be heard before the supreme court involving the constitutionality of the act of the Georgia legislature allowing counties to tax railroads has been postponed by the supreme court until next Tuesday. The lawyers in the case are Attorney General J. M. Terrell, Colonel Clifford Anderson and Mr. W. A. Wimbley, will remain in Washington until then.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the United States court, at Atlanta, is interested in the bill now pending before the judiciary committee of the house to pay out of United States courts in salaries instead of fees.

A Dred Bill.
Attorney General Joe Terrell was a caller at the treasury department this morning. He bore with him a five-dollar bill, but this morning was merely a jet black piece of paper. It was the property of J. M. Brittain, of Greenville, Ga. Mr. Terrell recently had one of his old vests dyed and in the pocket of the faded vest he found the five-dollar bill for the old one. It was examined through a magnifying glass and found to be all right and Mr. Terrell was presented with a new five-dollar silver certificate, which he will wear home in triumph to the owner of the dyed vest.

Speaker Crisp's Position.
The Washington Post, of this morning, has an editorial under the caption of "Some Changes in Politics," which throws a very clear light upon the situation in congress just now, and shows Speaker Crisp's position. It is complimentary to the speaker and it is correct. The editorial reads:

"In view of the position occupied by Speaker Crisp at the present time, some of the allegations made during the campaign of two years ago, sound rather strange. It will be readily recalled that the opponents of Judge Crisp's candidacy urged in the most vigorous manner that the Georgian was not sound on the tariff question. By the declarations of these gentlemen the present speaker of the house of representatives was pictured as an individual who would not stand for the hands of the high tariffists should be chosen to preside over the deliberations of the house."

The gentleman from Georgia, however, would not stand for the tariff question. The late Samuel J. Randall and block all tariff reform legislation. Under a very exciting contest on these lines, after every effort had been made to enlist all of the tariff reformers in the United States, the speaker of the house of representatives was elected to the high and honorable position he has filled with such ability. But the fight on Speaker Crisp's position was not the fight on Speaker Crisp's position. The New York Reform Club undertook the contract of preventing his reelection and with this to the speaker was invited to the annual dinner of that organization and publicly insulted. The order was given that the speaker might be understood that the Reform Club did not approve of Speaker Crisp, and that the speaker was to be re-elected.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

But perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the speaker's position is the present situation. With the various clashing interests at war on the tariff question, it is not surprising that the speaker's position is in a state of confusion. Upon his shoulders falls the burden of the tariff. He is out in the open and exposed to all the attacks of the tariff reformers. Some of the shots fired from the last hands of the speaker who did not think Crisp a good tariff reformer when he was a candidate for the speaker's position. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion. The speaker's position is in a state of confusion.

MEXICO IS FOR IT.

Her Secretary of Foreign Affairs Talks of Atlanta's Exposition.

HE IS HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF IT

Thinks It Would Be Better for His Country Than Chicago's Fair.

MANY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN COMING

The Government Pays the Expenses for Displays, and There is No Doubt an Appropriation Will Be Made.

City of Mexico, Jan. 10.—(Special).—Hon. Ignacio Mariscal, secretary of foreign affairs in the Mexican cabinet, is heartily in favor of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta. In an audience given the correspondent of the Constitution at the palace today, the well-known diplomat said:

"Yes, I think Mexico, by all means, should be represented at the exposition by a large and representative exhibit of the products and resources of the republic. Were the exposition on at the present time I doubt if we could do much, but by the time named if nothing untoward to the prosperity of Mexico occurs, I know of no reason to prevent our making a good showing."

"You will understand, of course, that I am speaking only in a personal way, not having discussed the matter with the president or my cabinet associates, but so far as I am concerned I favor the idea heartily."

"As I understand it, the Atlanta exposition is to bring the American republics into closer relations and better understanding and co-operation. That is exactly what Mexico is greatly desiring. The exposition is a branch of trade which I am very sure that much of the trade of Mexico, which now goes across the sea, could be very largely changed to the north if the right efforts were made. Mexico ought to buy all her implements, vehicles and many other mechanical things at least in the United States. Perhaps in the way of jobbing on the goods and with this to a term of ten days, but the offer was rejected, and they insisted on their original demand, and as Mr. Thomas declined to yield, no freight trains have left here tonight."

John W. Thomas, Sr., president and general manager, is in New York and has been telegraphed for. The officials are confident that the strike will be ended by tomorrow, as the men are under contract to give thirty days' notice before leaving the company's employ, and because the strike has not been authorized.

The proper plan in case of dissatisfaction with Superintendent Wrenn's decision is to appeal to the assistant general manager, from him to the general manager, which has not been done. Another cause of dissatisfaction is the order issued a few days ago to Mr. Wrenn to restrict the number of passes to one each trip. Many of the employees live out on the line and when off duty have been in the habit of getting passes back and forth every day.

The Men Refuse to Discuss It.
The men refused to discuss the trouble, but it is understood that some of them are dissatisfied over the fact that wages have not yet been restored.

The exact number of men now on strike is not known and until the crews now out come in it will not be known how far the strike will go.

The Strike Postponed.
At a late hour tonight the striking conductors and brakemen agreed to take out their trains and continue at work until the morning. They declared that they were not prepared to discuss the trouble, but it is understood that some of them are dissatisfied over the fact that wages have not yet been restored.

The exact number of men now on strike is not known and until the crews now out come in it will not be known how far the strike will go.

A PEOPLE'S PARTY SPEECH.
Marion Butler makes the first speech of the campaign.

Raleigh, N. C., January 11.—(Special).—The opening gun in this year's campaign was fired by Marion Butler, chairman of the people's party executive committee, at North Carolina. It is an address to the voters of the state which declares that ninety-nine hundredths of the voters are in favor of the present conditions and that the causes are bad laws which were passed at the last legislature; that a large majority of the voters favored changing the laws, but wasted their strength by division. He then denounced the democrats, saying that they deceived 50,000 reformers who voted with them. He asserts that the supreme issue in North Carolina is an honest election and an honest government. He urged a rally to the people's party organization in each county in thirty days and in each township in sixty days.

Has Resumed Operations.
Ashland, Ky., January 11.—The outlook here is encouraging. Today the blast furnace of the Norton Iron works resumed, with the puddling department to follow tomorrow and the nails already on. It has been nearly seven years since the entire plant was last in operation. The run will last at least six months, and about six hundred men will be given steady employment.

Requisition for a Diamond Robber.
Little Rock, Ark., January 11.—Chief of Police McMahon of this city, today issued a requisition on the governor of Missouri for T. H. Ayres, the expert diamond robber now held by the St. Louis authorities. He recently robbed Jeweler C. E. Stiff of \$45 in diamonds.

In Favor of the Railroad.
Richmond, Va., January 11.—In the case of the Norfolk and Western Railroad vs. the rights of the railway or car service associations to have a fixed charge for the use of their cars every day they remain loaded after three days' notice of their arrival, the supreme court of appeals today decided in favor of the railroad.

Kossuth Reported Dead.
Vienna, January 11.—A dispatch from Budapest says that a rumor is current in that city that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is dead. There has been no official confirmation of the report.

Death of Thackeray's Widow.
London, January 11.—The widow of William Makepeace Thackeray died this morning at her residence at Leigh, Lancashire; aged seventy-five years.

The Trial of Dan Coughlin.
Chicago, January 11.—The testimony of Frank Scanlan was continued in the Coughlin case today. Judge Judge Wines for the defense, succeeded in making the witness contradict himself several times and Len James A. Quinn was called to the stand. His testimony did not differ materially from that given at the former trial. He said he had heard Coughlin say previous to Dr.

THEY QUIT WORK.

A Strike on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN IN IT.

A Demand That a Conductor Be Taken Back to Work

REFUSED BY THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS

Business Was Stopped for Awhile, but the Employees Will Work Until General Thomas Returns.

Nashville, Tenn., January 11.—(Special).—The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad has a strike on its hands, similar to that on the Henderson division of the Louisville and Nashville a few weeks ago, in that it is certainly the appearance of half a dozen assistant republican sergeant-at-arms who had been left in control. According to their instructions they opened the door and in walked the senators. Sergeant-at-arms Nathan, of the democratic senate, soon after appeared. He asked the assistants what right they had there. Then he peremptorily ordered them out. They refused to go until he pushed them out. They then retired without further resistance.

President Adams called the senate to order at 10:30 o'clock. On motion of Senator Dyer the senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. There will be no business done at that time, but by the way, the adjournment from day to day, in order to avoid an illegality which might arise from the custom of adjourning two days.

A TEMPORARY RECEIVER
Appointed for Rome's Electric Street Railway.

Rome, Ga., January 11.—(Special).—The Rome electric street railway is in the hands of a temporary receiver, Mr. John H. Key, who was appointed by Judge Henry. The cause does not seem to be that the road is not making money, for it is claimed to be the best paying investment of the kind in the south. It certainly has the appearance of making money. The trouble seems to be intense dissension among the stockholders. Of these there are only four. Dr. J. Lawrence is president and the other three are J. King, J. L. Camp and Linton Dean. Dr. Lawrence and others asked for the receiver. It is charged that J. King and J. L. Camp are putting the road to ruin. The receiver will be heard by Judge Henry, in Summerville, next Monday. Messrs. King and Camp say they will fight the facts speak for themselves at that time. They intimate that the application is based on personal grievances more than a consideration for the good of the road.

THE CERTIFICATES NOT SOLD.
Receiver Comer Talks About Railroad Matters Generally.

Savannah, Ga., January 11.—(Special).—Receiver Comer said today that he had not sold the \$40,000 receiver's certificates for the Savannah and Atlantic railroad in New York, but he declined to talk further about them until he had made his report to the bondholders. Under these circumstances, it seems that the rebuilding of the road will not begin soon.

With regard to the progress of reorganization is making, he said in substance what was said by Captain Hayes last night. Mr. Comer says he is satisfied that a plan of reorganization will be out long before September 1st, and he is of the opinion that the road will be reopened before September 1st. He says he still advises everybody to hold all their securities, as he thinks the plan formed will do justice to all concerned.

CHATTANOOGA STEAMBOAT COMPANY
The Stock Transferred to Six Shareholders.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 11.—(Special).—At a meeting of the stockholders last night the entire paid-up stock of the Chattanooga Steamboat Company was transferred, without pecuniary consideration, to six shareholders. The stock of Chattanooga and her barges will be brought from River and put into commission at once. This company was organized two years ago, with a capital stock of \$100,000, by 100 business men, who subscribed \$1,000 each. The object was to secure a boat line, run in the city's behalf and connecting Chattanooga with Mississippi and Ohio rivers, thus defeating the railroad of the city. Only \$25,000 had been paid in, with which the City of Chattanooga was built. Inability to meet stock payments accounts for the transfer, though the company is composed of local business men and agrees to operate the line for the interests of the city.

DO NOT AGREE WITH WAITE.
The Committee Thinks There is No Occasion for an Extra Session.

Denver, Colo., January 11.—The senate special committee, to whom was referred the governor's message, have agreed upon their report. They decide there is no occasion for holding an extra session and recommend an adjournment some time tomorrow. Upon the governor's Mexican declaration, they decide there is no occasion for holding an extra session and recommend an adjournment some time tomorrow. Upon the governor's Mexican declaration, they decide there is no occasion for holding an extra session and recommend an adjournment some time tomorrow.

In the house much time was taken up in reading petitions from various parts of the state for and against adjournment. Two or three of the former bore 5,000 signatures, while the latter petition, generally signed by the Farmer's Alliance and in several instances reached 3,500 names.

A LEATHER MEDAL.
Sent Through the Mail to Governor Waite, of Colorado.

Denver, Colo., January 11.—Governor Waite has received this dispatch from Senator Stewart: "I believe, as a matter of law, a state may make foreign coin a legal tender, according to the pure metal of standard value, and that a Mexican dollar might be made a legal tender for its face value."

Governor Waite received by mail today a leather medal of the exact size of a silver dollar. On one side was this inscription: "To his excellency, David Waite, in token of gratitude for his able decision to act in opposition to their wishes while the latter petitioned for an adjournment. On the other side were the words: "Colorado 51 cents, Mexico."

Edwin Field to Stand Trial.
Buffalo, N. Y., January 11.—Edwin Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field, was released from the insane asylum today and was taken to New York to stand trial for ruining his stock firm by forging stock certificates and engaging in fraudulent financing. He was arrested on charges of insanity and sent here for treatment under order of the supreme court two years ago. He is under many indictments and his bail aggregates \$400,000. His crookedness ruined his million-dollar father, who died shortly afterwards of a broken heart.

The War in Central America.
New York, January 11.—A Guatemala special to The World says reports of the retreat of the Honduran rebels and their Nicaraguan allies are confirmed. The rebels are 200 killed and wounded. The rebels are destroying property as they go.

Lillian to Wed Again.
New York, January 11.—The announcement is made that Lillian Russell is engaged to marry John Chatterton, a tenor. The marriage is to take place shortly. Chatterton sings at the Casino, and is known as "Singer Perseus."

Dupuy President of the Chamber.
Paris, January 11.—M. Dupuy was today elected President of the Chamber of deputies by a vote of 271 to 57.

Valiant Reconsiders.
Paris, January 11.—Valiant has weakened. It is now announced that he has thought better of his decision not to make an appeal against his sentence to the court of cassation, and accordingly he is understood to have signed the necessary documents. But it is added, he will refuse to petition President Carnot for a commutation of his sentence.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Governor Mitchell May Call Out the Volunteer Troops.

GENERAL HOUSTON ON THE FIELD

He Is in Jacksonville as the Personal Representative of the Executive.

SHERIFF BROWARD'S HEAD IS IN DANGER

He Has Got to Prevent the Fight Coming Off in His County or He Will Lose His Job.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 11.—The governor of Florida has got his back up. The numerous sentences and manifestoes of the Duval Athletic Club have clearly indicated the determination to stop the Corbett-Mitchell fight at all hazards. The club has thrown down the gauntlet and he has accepted the challenge. His adjutant general, Patrick Houston, is in the city under orders of the chief executive, who is also commander-in-chief of the state troops, to investigate the situation and report. The adjutant general and Sheriff Broward were detained in a room of the Everett hotel for over an hour this morning and the situation was fully discussed.

The Southern Associated Press correspondent met the adjutant general last night and asked him if he was here to stop the fight. He said "no," adding that he was here simply to make the orders of the governor, instructing him to investigate as to the situation and report. He could not say what the intentions of the governor were. He could not even express an opinion concerning them.

Adjutant General Houston was also asked how long he was going to remain in the city. He replied that he did not know how long he would remain. He would be here until he had complied with the instructions of the governor.

It is said that the governor proposes to keep the adjutant general right on the scene with full power to make the troops should the emergency require that the sheriff be supported by more force than he can muster in deputies.

Some time ago Sheriff Broward wrote to the governor and asked him to instruct his as to what proceedings he (the sheriff) should take to keep the Corbett-Mitchell contest. The letter was written upon the request of the bondsmen of the sheriff, who wished to be protected. The sheriff's bond is for \$10,000. There are five sureties and each is liable for \$2,000 for the whole, in default of the others. The sheriff has received no reply from the governor. He has been all at sea. His bondsmen are his friends and he would cut off his right hand rather than see them suffer loss. On the other hand, he knows that if he does not obey the governor that his official head will be cut off. He has been between the and the deep blue sea. The bondsmen can go to the sheriff and notify him to relieve them from his bond. Then the sheriff would have to get a new bond and in case he could not get a new bond, the office of sheriff would practically be vacant. If he were shamed to that extremity it would mean the same thing as chopping off his head.

The action of the governor in putting him in this position has been severely criticized in this county. It is thought that the presence of the adjutant general means that the governor appreciates the sheriff and that he means to declare martial law and make the state responsible, and not Broward nor his sureties, at the same time expelling Broward from his duty and sending the aid he can get to the adjutant general. In the event of a declaration of martial law the sheriff could not be used for damages on his bond and nothing but the aid of the governor as the state's chief executive or the state itself.

READ HIS OBITUARY.
Major Winn Died Yesterday—His Death Previously Reported.

Lawrenceville, Ga., January 11.—(Special).—Major Richard Dickinson Winn died this morning at 2 o'clock after a lingering illness of ten days. The night previous to the morning the report of his serious illness appeared in The Constitution, written from this place, after the report was sent in he recovered and for the next twenty-four hours was better and brighter than he had been for some time. He was well enough to know and speak to each member of his family, and had read to him his obituary, which appeared in the morning edition, and he had seen a picture therein. He appreciated what was said of him and criticized it as a fair representation of his life. He was born and his personal characteristics were a distinct tribute to the memory of the deceased was beautiful and impressive. A great and good man has fallen and the world has lost one who is capacitated to take his place in the affairs of Gwinnett county and in the hearts of his countrymen.

A FACTIONAL FIGHT.
The Reformers Seem to Have a Little Row of Their Own.

Columbia, S. C., January 11.—(Special).—The fact that reform ranks seem to be now on, and the publication of The Cotton Plant's call for a March convention in The Constitution today indicates that the two factions have laid aside their popular and are beginning to blow away at each other with something more substantial.

A faint adumbration of the contest has been outlined to political observers by the recent newspaper discussions between Brother Larry Gantt, of The Piedmont Headlight. It is believed that there is a distinct breach in the movement, with such men on the one side as Bowden, Secretary of State Tindal, Congressman McClain and Congressman Shell, and on the other Larry Gantt, Senator Hylan, Senator John Gary Evans and Senator Stanyarne Wilson. It is said that the sentiment of the alliance leaders is that Governor Tillman should be "kicked out" in the fight, inasmuch as he is to make his fight on national political questions.

Said a well-known alliance man this morning: "Irby

PLEADS GUILTY.

The Redwine Trial Reaches an Abrupt Conclusion.

PRISONER MAKES NO DEFENSE.

Colonel Hammond Admits the Prosecution Unanswerable.

THE GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Captain Harry Jackson Is the Last Important Witness.

REDWINE TO BE SENTENCED TODAY.

Singular Scene in the Courtroom at the Denouement—Full Report of the Last Testimony Taken.

The mysterious bombshell which it was hinted that the defense held in reserve in the Redwine trial was exploded at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and true to prediction, it amazed everybody.

It was a plea of guilty.

The circumstances surrounding this denouement were fully in keeping with all the other features of this remarkable case.

When the government rested at the conclusion of the morning session it was a matter of general remark that the outlook for the prisoner seemed brighter than had been deemed possible. The tangled affairs of the bank, its deplorably loose methods of doing business, the contradictions of its officials and the difficulty of determining exactly what had become of its funds, all of



REDWINE While the plea was being entered.

which had been brought out in the evidence of the prosecution, formed in the opinion of many a peg for a jury to hang upon and talk of a mistrial was heard everywhere. This was assuming, of course, that Redwine would put up some species of defense.

Thus far, outside of, perhaps, the inner circle, were prepared for what happened after dinner. Indeed, certain things make it doubtful whether even Redwine was prepared for it.

The lawyers on both sides had been in consultation since the morning adjournment and it was fully half past 3 o'clock when the door of the judge's chambers opened and Colonel Hammond and Mr. Corrigan, of the defense, stepped out. Both gentlemen looked worried and troubled and walked straight to where Redwine sat at the long table before the court. They bent over him and talked together in a rapid undertone, apparently explaining or expostulating. The pale-faced prisoner looked up and looked down, but said never a word.

Then Colonel Hammond advanced to the corner of the clerk's desk and addressed the court. He asked for a final ruling upon his demurrer to the first indictment, in reference to the Thomas Cobb Jackson check of \$5,000. For the benefit of people who are not lawyers it may be said that a demurrer is a plea that the facts charged, even if true, do not constitute a case. Judge Pardee sustained this position.

Then Colonel Hammond defounded the room full of listeners by admitting in a few curt sentences that upon the three other indictments the government had established an unassailable case and requested the judge to enter a plea of guilty.

Every face save Redwine's bore traces of the excitement of the moment. He glanced up and seemed faintly interested, but said no word. No one could have guessed from that impassive countenance that the die had just been cast that sealed his fate, ruined his life and doomed him to a felon's chains. The jury, under instructions, returned a perfunctory verdict of guilty on indictments No. 3353, 3358 and 3364. They cover substantially the same ground of embezzlement. Judge Pardee then announced that he would pass sentence at 10 o'clock the following morning, and the excited spectators pushed and struggled to reach the door and carry the news to the streets. They poured down stairs in a black stream and in a few moments the result of the famous trial was being discussed in every place of public rendezvous.

All this time Lewis Redwine sat motionless.

Fastidious Guests

more frequently find fault with the butter than any other article on the table. How to satisfy everybody, and always, in this particular, is a problem. We have the answer to it.

USE SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE, made of the purest materials by a new and special process. It pleases guests on the table; it gratifies cooks in the pastry. Write for our free Booklet of Information.

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

less in his chair, his eyes fixed on vacancy. He seemed to be unaware that anything unusual had occurred.

The Morning Session.

The morning session, which, contrary to all expectations, turned out to be the last, was chiefly devoted to fortifying the charge that Redwine frequently applied in his official capacity to the other banks for funds and that he did so to cover his increasing shortage. The most sensational evidence was that of Captain Harry Jackson, who was one of the last witnesses on the stand. It was in reference to the checks drawn by his son and cashed at the Gate City bank.

The first witness called after court convened was Mr. W. J. Davis, paying teller of the Lowry Banking Company. He swore that on January 28, 1893, he sent \$5,000 to the Gate City bank at Redwine's request, and held over a clearing house check of \$7,500. On the 17th of February he sent \$5,000 on Redwine's check. He also stated that for a long time prior to these transactions he had been accustomed to occasionally accommodate Redwine in this manner.

Mr. Paul Romare, vice president of the Atlanta National Bank, was then called. He testified that on February 18th last he was notified that the clearing house envelope containing checks from the Gate City bank was \$10,000 short. It was marked \$13,500, but really contained only \$3,500. He at once notified Redwine and the shortage was made good before banking hours were over. The teller, he said, on cross-examination, had been notified of the error by Redwine himself.

The significance of Mr. Romare's evidence was apparent when Mr. Porter Woodson, cashier of the Merchants' Bank, was next called, and testified that on February 18th, he let Redwine have \$10,000 between the hours of 9 and 2. On the 21st Redwine returned \$5,000 and a check for \$5,000 more, but later on the same day requested that the check be held and borrowed another \$5,000. Thus the Merchants' bank had \$10,000 worth of the Gate City's paper when it went under.

"Has this been paid?" asked Judge Pardee.

"Yes, sir, I believe so."

"Well, you're lucky," said the judge grimly.

The evident intention of the prosecution was to show that Redwine paid the shortage to the Atlanta National with the loan from the Merchants'. Mr. Woodson also testified to a loan of \$5,000 on January 28th of the same amount on February 20th.

These were both repaid.

Mr. Peter G. Grant was called and began his testimony by narrating how, in the fall of 1890, he had made a deal in suburban Land Company stock with Redwine on a joint commission, at which they made \$5 each. He was then questioned as to Redwine's habits. Redwine was a member, he said, of the Capital City, the Cotton and the Piedmont Driving clubs, and his habits were so expensive as to be often remarked. He was sharply cross-examined and raised a laugh by replying when asked whether the driving club owned Piedmont park that the park owned the club.

Colonel Hammond inquired particularly in the membership of the Capital City Club with a view of showing its respectable character and wound up by asking the witness whether he was not a relative of Mr. W. D. Grant.

"Yes, sir."

"Father-in-law of Thomas Cobb Jackson?"

"Yes, sir."

Grant stated that Redwine was about thirty-three and Tom Cobb Jackson twenty-four or twenty-five.

In Redwine's Overcoat.

Mr. John M. Kenny, a bookkeeper at the Gate City bank, testified as to the contents of the pockets of Redwine's overcoat, left in his light. He stated that he found some papers in it and gave them to Mr. McCandless.

"Yes, sir."

The next witness was Mr. B. O. Kennedy, paying teller of the Atlanta National, who was called to confirm the evidence of Mr. Romare. He testified to the same general statement.

Mr. Ed. McCandless was then recalled.

He stated that the count he made of the bank's cash on January 28th, was between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. He also testified to the fact that Redwine's overcoat was in his light.

Mr. G. W. Stone, the bank examiner who wound up the Gate City's affairs, was then called and created a stir by declining to take the oath. Mr. Stone is a tall, prim, smooth-shaven gentleman, who paraded his iron-gray locks in the center. He was formerly a Unitarian minister. He was allowed to affirm and testified that the shortage of the bank was about \$10,000. He entered upon a long detailed description of the method in which this result was reached, but the court interrupted him when he took charge of the bank's cash and said: "The shortage was \$10,000. He collected about \$50,000."

Captain Jackson Testifies.

There was a visible stir in the courtroom when Captain Harry Jackson took the stand to begin his testimony by explaining how he came into possession of the mass of checks left by Redwine. They were turned over to him by Mr. Stone, and included the \$5,000 check of Tom Cobb Jackson and many others.

As it turned out, from what followed, the attorneys were actually in consultation.

When this rumor was finally accepted as the proper solution of the long delay, it was noised about within the railing that a plea of guilty would likely be entered by the defendant's attorneys, to the remaining Redwine had already entered a plea of "not guilty" to the one already before the court, which would have been withdrawn in the event such a step was taken.

Seated in his chair directly in front of the court, Redwine shared the suspense of the crowd. His eyes were fixed on the witness, tinged with apprehension. Though he was not in consultation, he had an idea no doubt of what was going to happen. Though apparently cool and unconcerned, he was an effort to keep his indifference well indicated to the close observer that his feelings were anything but comfortable.

The jury occupied their seats in the rear of the interval being isolated from the crowd, they seemed to be at a loss to know how they should fold their hands or what attitude they ought to assume in order to comport with their dignity.

By the time the attorneys entered the room the action of the defendant's attorney was well anticipated.

Judge Pardee was the first to enter the courtroom. It was exactly half past 3 o'clock when his lion-like men were discovered at the door. In a moment he was in his seat. The marshal rapped for order. Colonel Hammond, as the call was sounded, was engaged in a whispered conversation with the prisoner, having just entered the room that moment. Mr. Tom Corrigan was a party to the conversation, he being one of the attorneys for the defense. As soon as the "dramatic" speech had been advanced to the corner of the clerk's desk and rested his elbow directly in front of Mr. Colquitt Carter.

Colonel Hammond's Demand.

"May it please the court," said Colonel Hammond in a clear, distinct voice, which seemed to measure every word before it touched his lips, "at this stage of the trial I call for the final ruling of the court regarding the demurrer which was filed at the beginning of the trial. Your decision will then be final. I now ask that you make your final ruling as your decision on this question may determine our line of conduct."

This was to the indictment based on the cashing of Tom Cobb Jackson's check for \$5,000. It was cashed by Redwine in his office as paying teller of the bank and the failure of certain bank checks were preferred against him as cashier.

"I have come to a final conclusion in regard to the demurrer," said Judge Pardee. "and in favor of the prisoner. Testimony to the effect of certain bank checks were preferred against him as cashier."

Followed by Pleas of Guilty.

"That leaves three indictments still remaining," said Colonel Hammond, "one for \$10,000, another for \$10,000 and still another for \$40,000. The first amount, I believe, included the other two. The defense have waited for the prosecution to complete their testimony, without knowing the extent of their case or what facts would be established. At this point it becomes evident that a trial of the case would hardly result in favor of the prisoner. Testimony, it appears, has been introduced which can hardly be controverted. We have acted in behalf of our client and have fought for his interest all of the way. But as the case is now, we have no choice but to plead guilty to the indictment, and as we hold ourselves, we

that it did not pay or secure. In all they were between \$1,000 and \$1,500."

"Was this while your son was on his bridal tour?"

"Yes, sir."

"You say that your son was not the attorney of the bank. Did you not use a firm letter head stating that you were attorney for the Richmond and Danville, the Fulton Palace Car Company and other corporations?"

"I formerly used such a letter head, but have not for years."

After touching on a few points of no special importance, the cross-examination closed. Captain Jackson rose to leave the stand but hesitated and turned half toward the judge.

"There is one other matter of which I would like to speak," he began and paused.

"Well," he added, with a sigh, "it has not been mentioned and I will not mention it."

The checks left by Redwine were then rendered in evidence and after a long, technical discussion those proven to bear his signature were admitted. This closed the morning session and Mr. James announced that the government rested.

It was then 1:15 o'clock and Colonel Hammond asked an immediate adjournment for consultation. This was granted and the court took a recess to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

When court adjourned at the close of the morning session it was understood that business was to be resumed at 3 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the crowd was present in the courtroom and the trial resumed.

now deem it our duty to bring the matter to an end, and, therefore, in behalf of our client, we enter the plea of guilty."

With this little speech Colonel Hammond went around with his face to the audience and quietly resumed his seat. His manner was as cool as if he had said nothing of importance, and yet his few words terminated the most important case of its kind ever known in the history of Georgia.

How the Prisoner Looked.

Naturally the eyes of every one sought out the prisoner as soon as Colonel Hammond had concluded.

With the exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed back. He looked as if he had been waiting for the trial for some time.

The exception of a slight irritation about the fingers, which seemed to be rather tremulous, no sign of surprise or consternation was to be observed. He moved his pen to and fro in a vibratory manner and seemed to be perforating a blotter which he held in front of him. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and his hair was combed

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year . . . \$2.00
The Sunday (20 to 36 pages) . . . \$1.00
The Weekly, per year . . . \$1.00
All editions sent postpaid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Nichols & Holliday, Eastern Advertising Agents, Address Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Where to Find The Constitution.
The Constitution can be found on sale at:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Co.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1894.

Senators and the People.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of the election of United States senators by the people. The upper house of congress should not be entirely divorced from the masses, and it should not be beyond the reach of the voters of the country.

Two years ago the Hon. John M. Palmer was named for United States senator by the Illinois state democratic convention, and his candidacy was made an issue in the campaign. Many of the party managers objected to this course, but it resulted in a democratic legislature, and in the election of the convention's nominee, Senator Cullom, of the same state, who has recently announced his candidacy for the senate, suggests that when the republican state convention meets this year it should nominate its senatorial candidate, and it is understood that the democrats will again follow the same plan.

The object of the Illinois method is to bring the candidates for the senatorship before the people. When Mr. Palmer was recommended by the state democratic convention the delegates first ascertained just where he stood in regard to the leading issues of the day. The democratic masses saw their opportunity to elect the man of their choice, and the senatorial question was made an issue in every county. Each candidate for the legislature had to declare himself and make it known whether he would support or oppose Mr. Palmer and the policy represented by him. The practical effect was to secure a popular senatorial election. The democrats were encouraged and strengthened, and they swept the state, electing a legislature which ratified the people's choice for the senatorship.

We are wedded to no particular plan, but before the Georgia legislature elects another senator we hope to see the candidates in some satisfactory way brought before the people. In some states the United States senators seem to be under the impression that they have nothing to do with the people, and they make it their business to stand in with the politicians who compose and control the legislature. They take no part in state campaigns and the people never meet them face to face.

In Georgia our democratic voters feel that their representatives in the federal senate are directly responsible to them, and they desire to know just where they stand before the legislature elects them. There is no good reason why the senatorial candidates should keep in the background, maintaining a mysterious silence, and taking nobody into their confidence except the members of the general assembly whose votes will elect them.

A candidate for the senatorship is mistaken if he thinks that he stands on a lofty pedestal, completely isolated from the masses. He is, after all, one of the people, and he should hear them and respect their opinions and wishes, and answer all proper questions.

Hereafter the democrat who desires to represent Georgia in the senate will find that the rank and file of the party do not propose to take him solely upon trust without knowing anything about his views. He will be asked to define his position. The people will want to know whether he supports every plank of the Chicago platform, or whether he proposes to ignore or modify some of the party pledges. He will be requested to state whether he is a goldbug or a bimetalist; whether he favors or opposes the repeal of the state bank tax; how he stands in regard to a revenue tariff, the issue of bonds, and other important financial and economic questions. The candidates for the legislature who are to elect a senator will be just as closely examined.

We must make no mistakes. The people must name the next United States senator and the legislature must elect him. Let us have no secrecy—no mystery. We cannot afford to send men to the legislature without knowing how they stand, and allow them to elect a senator whose views are entirely unknown, and whose future course can only be guessed at.

Bring the candidates before the people!

A New Issue in Kentucky.

The pending bill in the Kentucky legislature providing for compulsory education is vigorously opposed in certain quarters.

The point is made by the opponents of the bill that the policy of compulsory education has not been discussed before the people, and it is not known whether public opinion is for it or

against it. In several states where the system has been tried it has stirred up strife and agitation, and it has been found almost impossible to enforce the law.

As the Louisville Courier-Journal very sensibly remarks, it will be useless to attempt to force education upon the people under a penal statute unless the measure is backed by popular sentiment. The members of the present legislature were not elected with any reference to this issue, and it should not take the responsibility of passing the law until the people have been heard from.

It is to be regretted that this experiment is marching southward. In the northern states it is still an experiment, and it remains to be seen whether it will be abandoned or shaped into a permanent system. Here in the south, we can afford to wait another generation before considering the compulsory plan of education. We do not believe that it suits a free people. It smacks of paternalism and despotism. When parents deliberately or through their necessities neglect to send their children to school, we are not likely to mend matters by fining or imprisoning them. Such a course would only breed discontent and poverty, and cause people to defy the law.

We do not believe that the Kentuckians will take any stock in a force bill applied to educational matters. They regard illiteracy as an evil, but they hold oppressive and unnecessary penal laws to be a greater evil.

Atlanta and Her Press Visitors.

The Charleston News and Courier comes to the front with the following remarkable editorial deliverance:

The third annual convention of the International Press Club will be held in Atlanta on the 30th of April next. The president of the club is Colonel John A. Cockerill, editor of The New York Morning Advertiser, and among its members are some of the leading journalists of the country and Europe. "The visit of this parliament of brains and influence," says The Constitution, "will be an important event in our history, and every effort should be made to give our guests a hearty welcome and a royal entertainment." We have no doubt that Atlanta will do the proper thing for the entertainment of its guests—it is a great city, a great city of the world, and the visiting newspaper men will be convinced before they leave Atlanta, as The Constitution says, that "the south is the garden spot of the earth and that Atlanta is the crown of the crown of its progress since the war."

What we want to suggest is that in making their arrangements for the entertainment of the press club, the people of Atlanta should try to make it clear that while the gentlemen of the club will be very welcome, the absence of the president of the club on the festive occasion would be regarded with especial satisfaction. There should be welcome and entertainment nowhere in the south for the editor of The New York Morning Advertiser. The Atlanta committee of arrangements should make this point clear. It would relieve the situation of much natural embarrassment and contribute vastly to the mutual pleasure of hosts and guests.

Our esteemed contemporary will please take notice of the fact that this is an Atlanta affair, and The News and Courier is not in it, and is not authorized to speak for us. The very man we desire to see within our gates when the International Press Club meets here, next April, is its accomplished president, Colonel John A. Cockerill, of The New York Morning Advertiser. He is a brainy journalist, and personally one of the cleverest of men. We do not like his politics, but politics cuts no figure in the press club. When the colonel gets his legs under Atlanta's mahogany and gets acquainted with our people we believe that he will tuck his politics out of sight, and return home with the determination to do us justice in future. But be that as it may, we have nothing to do with the politics of our guests. They are entitled to the same freedom of thought and speech that we claim for ourselves.

The News and Courier's outburst will be regretted by all of our readers who take an interest in Charleston. Such a captious, proscriptive spirit has caused the once proud metropolis of the south to be misunderstood and misjudged by the outside world.

If Atlanta had manifested this quarrelsome and proscriptive spirit after the war, she would still be the wreck that Sherman left behind him. Fortunately, she turned a smiling face to the rising sun, and in a liberal and tolerant spirit faced her new conditions and rose superior to them. This spirit has made Atlanta.

Our press visitors in the spring will find a hearty welcome and plenty of good cheer. Colonel Cockerill and other journalists who have fallen victims to bad politics are specially invited. We want them to get better acquainted with us, and we promise them a royal old time. If we fail to convert them we cannot help it. But we will wage a good round sum that when they leave us they will be Atlanta's staunch friends, and despite their politics they will put in a good word for the south whenever they have the opportunity.

Goldbugs and Potato Bugs.

The New York Commercial Advertiser makes this remark:

What is known as "goldbuggery" in Georgia is being vigorously stamped out by The Atlanta Constitution. After the goldbug the potato bug will be exterminated.

Well, there was nothing very fatiguing in the business of stamping goldbuggery out in Georgia, so far as the doctrine is concerned. There are no goldbugs in Georgia except those who accept any political or financial creed that has the smell of patronage behind it. But it is impossible at this time to get rid of the effects of goldbuggery, which is now thanks to democratic violation of the democratic platform—the supreme law of the land. These effects are not more serious in Georgia than they are elsewhere, but they are uncomfortably depressing. In the south we may adjust ourselves to them more readily than the people of other sections. We are what may be called an elastic people. We have grown used to such troubles as grow out of a lack of currency. We have touched the rock of several serious situations, and we are still on hand with a good deal of reserve energy and a certain dexterity in facing uncomfortable facts that is inseparable from a long experience.

The people here see property shrinking in value, prices falling, and money scarce and dear and they turn again to the old infallible remedies on which no vendor has ever taken out a patent—the remedies of economy, hopefulness and cheerfulness.

With all its plethora of money and its vast industrial equipments there is more trouble and starvation and despair at the east than there is here. Under all the circumstances, we are thankful that matters are no worse with us. We know that the people will triumph after awhile, and the thought is consoling.

As to the potato bugs we have few or none in Georgia. But if the land was covered with them they would do injury to but one interest. Whereas, goldbuggery has injured all interests. It has contracted the currency basis one-half, and has thereby reduced the value of all property and reduced the price of all the staple products of human labor. It has struck the railroad interests of the country a fearful blow, destroying the value of their stocks and confiscating the power that they had to pay interest on their bonds. Every business and every interest has felt the pressure of gold monometallism in the increased and increasing purchasing power of the dollar.

We say, therefore, that we prefer potato buggery to goldbuggery; and we believe that before we get to the end of the long ditch, the people of all sections will join us in restoring our currency system to its normal and healthy condition. After the goldbugs—then the potato bugs, but goldbuggery must be exterminated first.

A Conservative Measure.

If the attitude of the extremists is to be given any significance whatever, the Wilson bill is a conservative democratic measure that will fully meet the expectations of that large element which makes up an overwhelming majority of the American people—the element that has no special interests to maintain and no special theories to advocate.

There were two Jackson day banquets at which the tariff was discussed. At the banquet of the Waterson Club, in Louisville, Editor Henry Waterson made a speech on the Wilson bill. At the banquet of the Jackson Club, in Cincinnati, Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, discussed the democratic platform and policy. Both of these gentlemen are staunch democrats. Mr. Waterson has won distinction with his pen and Mr. Ingalls has won distinction as a man of affairs.

Our readers have already seen what Mr. Waterson's views are. He is an extremist. He is a free trader pure and simple. It is natural, therefore, that he should regard the Wilson bill as a "makeshift," and as a "manifest violation of the democratic law and gospel." It is natural, too, that his judgment should not approve the Wilson bill either in method or detail.

On the other hand, Mr. Ingalls is a protectionist. He is not as rabid a protectionist as Mr. McKinley and some of the other republican leaders, but, from the point of view of the democratic platform, he is an extreme protectionist. He doesn't admire the Wilson bill at all, and declares that the McKinley law is preferable, although he doesn't think the McKinley law is the best that can be made.

Now, these are the views of two extremists, both democrats, and between these views, resting on a conservative basis, are the desires and expectations of the great mass of the people. They want nothing torn down and nothing ripped up. They want justice. They want the tariff taxes so adjusted and so equalized that the government, the people and the business interests shall share equally in the burdens as well as in the benefits.

As the Wilson bill seems to disturb the dreams of the extremists, we are confirmed in the opinion that it is a measure that will give satisfaction to the people.

It should be pushed through congress without delay. All democrats should get behind it and carry it through. No obstacle should be placed in its way.

The Gresham Conspiracy.

The republican organs are hitting very close to where they themselves live when they attack what they claim to be the Hawaiian policy of the democratic administration. The scheme that has excited their alarm and aroused their anger is Gresham's. Gresham and nobody else is responsible for it, and Gresham is and has been for many years one of the leading lights of the republican party.

It is true that he is now the chief member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but this fact does not prevent him from remaining a republican, or from making an insidious attempt to foist a republican policy upon the democratic administration. This is no idle assumption. The policy which the republican organs are now denouncing is based entirely on the letter which Gresham wrote to Mr. Cleveland, and it is based on no other document or fact whatever.

From beginning to end the hand of Gresham is to be seen in the whole Hawaiian business. The secrecy of the proceeding—the attempt to duplicate the outrage which Stevens, the republican minister, had been charged with completing—all are Gresham's. And if any other evidence were necessary it is to be found in the anxiety of President Cleveland to wash his hands of the whole miserable business and transfer the responsibility to congress, where, but for the republican activity and ardor of Gresham it would have been promptly passed last September.

Is there anything in the history of the democratic party, or in the character and career of Mr. Cleveland to justify the avicious charge that the party and the president are responsible for this secret scheme that has been going forward in Hawaii? Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party, said: "No ground of support for the executive will ever be so sure as a complete knowledge of their proceedings by the people." Does any intelligent person suppose that Grover Cleveland authorized the secret and sneaking policy which has been pursued by Gresham? He has tolerated it, but in doing so, he has no doubt permitted courtesy to his secretary of state to override his judgment.

It is quite true that the democratic administration will be held responsible for the pernicious policy which Gresh-

am, the republican, outlined in his letter to Mr. Cleveland, but if there were the faintest symptom of reason or justice in a partisan press, the republican organs would make haste to acknowledge that Gresham, the republican, is responsible for the Hawaiian blunder.

Minister Willis was duly accredited to the provisional government, but went with instructions to depose that government and to restore the queen. There is no doubt that he had authority to use the marines. Accounts from Hawaii state that not only were the United States marines held in readiness for a descent on the government, but they were to be joined by the English and Japanese marines.

But Minister Willis hesitated. In the first place, the queen refused to give amnesty to those who had deposed her government, and matters stood thus for some weeks. Then the queen reconsidered. She would graciously pardon her opponents. Still Minister Willis hesitated. As a democrat, he had compassion. Finally the provisional government asked him to uncover his intentions, and after some further delay, he made a formal request on the government to which he is accredited to retire and permit the ex-cannibal queen to resume her sway.

This request was politely but firmly refused. The minister was informed that the provisional government did not depend on the United States for its inception or continuance. It asked neither aid nor support. All that it asked was that foreign powers should attend to their own proper affairs and permit the new government to do the same. This is the situation as it exists today and as congress will have to consider it.

Gresham, with that cunning and audacity that count for statesmanship in the republican party, had instructed Minister Willis to commit the very outrage which Stevens is charged with committing. Only a series of fortunate accidents has prevented Gresham from overwhelming the democratic administration with obloquy.

The democratic policy was such that it could have been avowed in the face of the whole world. Mr. Cleveland would have told the Hawaiians that this government had no part in the revolution, and would neither interfere itself, nor tolerate any other outside interference in any attempt on the part of the people of Hawaii to set up a government entirely satisfactory to themselves.

But the Gresham policy is the policy of Harrison reversed. One wrong having been committed another must be committed. The Gresham policy demanded secrecy, and hence every person connected with it has been going about with his finger on his lips. Every move has been made behind a curtain or in a dark room, and there has been as much mystery as if there were a conspiracy on foot. And indeed there was a conspiracy—a conspiracy conceived and carried forward to a blundering conclusion by Gresham, the republican secretary of state in a democratic administration.

Having led the democratic administration to the edge of a precipice, the republican secretary of state ought to resign.

Some of those who stand pigeon-tied in the presence of patronage appear to be surprised that the headlines to Mr. Waterson's speech did not appear in his own paper. That is Mr. Waterson's affair. He wrote the headlines that appeared in The Constitution's report, and if he found they were too strong for the stomachs of his readers, The Constitution can't help it.

Now that Gresham's Hawaiian policy has proved to be a miserable failure, he should send in his resignation.

Congress costs the country \$3,000 a day. Push the Wilson bill!

The investigating committee should have Mr. Gresham before it. He knows more about the miserable business than anybody else.

In trying to get even with Harrison, Gresham came very near giving the democratic party a serious dip.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Spring Place Jimplecute: Since Hon. Steve Clay has declined to become a candidate for governor, we are decidedly in favor of Mr. Cleveland. He is an old battle-scarred veteran of the fallen confederacy, and his claims in every other sense are equal to those of Mr. Atkinson's and, under such circumstances, you might as well try to move the rock of Gibraltar as to defeat a tried veteran of the stormy sixties. Put Murray's delegation down for Evans.

Decatur Record: The young democrats of Atlanta are going wild in enthusiasm for General Evans for governor, and all over Georgia the enthusiasm is great and increasing. There was never so many newspapers in the state at so early a date in the campaign for any candidate for governor. This is certainly very gratifying to the gallant ex-soldier and grand Christian citizen.

Monroe Advertiser: Both of these aspirants for gubernatorial honors are safe men and either would make a good governor. The affairs of the state with becoming dignity and ability, but the people must decide which, if either, shall do so. We have no fight to make against Mr. Atkinson. He is the son of John W. Atkinson, who was a member of the Georgia legislature, and he has proved his loyalty, but we have favored General Evans's candidacy, and shall continue to do so, because we believe if elected, he will make the people of Georgia a good, a prudent and able governor.

Marietta Journal: Bill Atkinson will stir the boys with eloquence when he gets among them, while General Evans will give them the "bull's-eye" lick. There is going to be fun in Georgia.

Augusta Chronicle: Atlanta's Evans Club means business, and its power will be felt in the campaign.

FUN FROM GEORGIA WEEKLIES.

The editor of The Abbeville Weekly Reporter writes as follows:
"O, woman, when we've lots of cash,
We men all try to cut a dash;
But when our wallets shrink in size,
We urge you to economize."

Sings the editor of The Vienna Progress:
"For two months I've had the grip,
And just as many 'Docks' and 'Gripes';
Now, if they save me from the grave,
They'll charge me all my 'Docks'."

Says The Abbeville Weekly Reporter:
"Friday afternoon as the editor was cutting wood and the manager preparing the evening necessities, Clerk Nixon sent us the finest sackbone we ever saw—we couldn't wait till morning to leave it to serve us at night. The manager, right then and there, committed the error of not having a sackbone to give Clerk Nixon for his services, and he was confronted with the prospect of submitting his claims for compensation to the citizens who were so kind as to wait for another time."

They Are for It.
From The Augusta Chronicle.
We do our hat to Atlanta and her \$5,000,000 exposition of 1894, and we are with her for the old flag and an appropriation.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

My Lady.
In my poor cot there dwelleth not
A lady lulled in laces
And satins fine; none such as mine,
But very sweet her face is;
For God, when first her heart did beat,
Smiled on her face and made it sweet!

She robbeth not her dear self in
Rare gowns of queenly splendor;
She hath won all that she would win—
A heart's love—loyal, tender!
She is not rich, and yet I know
One kiss of love can make her so!

No jewels glitter on her hands,
Or e'er to love betrayed her.
Of all the ladies of the land,
She's just as God hath made her!
For while He made the morning, He
Made one rose for Himself and me!

And close beside my heart I wear
That flower that fadeeth never;
And if I pray, 'tis but this prayer—
That that rose never fadeeth.
But let my lady come, and she
Brings roses of her love to me!

—FRANK L. STANTON.
The Americas Times-Recorder is a mighty lively paper these days. But that was always the way with The Times-Recorder.

A Good Many Like Him.
Now comes his fame serene,
For great the author's cry is:
He writes for every magazine—
That is, for sample copies.

Sam W. Small has started a paper in far away Oklahoma. It is called The Daily Oklahoman, and is, as its prospectus says, "the liveliest democratic daily in the territory." Sam Small can make any newspaper hustle.

Mr. T. B. Thrash is now in editorial control of The Abbeville Reporter, and a bright newspaper he is making of it.

The hard of Elliott, in The Courier, of that place warbles:
"When the shadow of the sheriff
Falls athwart our sanctum,
We feel just like a small boy does
After his ma has spanked him!"

In the next issue of The Southern Magazine Mr. Charles W. Hubner will have an interesting article on the life and writings of the late Paul H. Hayne. Mr. Hayne never had a more appreciative admirer than Major Hubner, and the article referred to will be a feature of The Southern Magazine.

Bascom Myrick has been elected president of a bank. Another evidence that there is money in the newspaper business.

In Georgia.
Good times in Georgia—
Best in any state.
Cast for every counter—
Food for every plate!

Speaking of the recent death of Mrs. Clara Stephens, of Atlanta, The McDuffie Journal says:
"For a year or more Mrs. Stephens has been a sufferer from consumption. Several weeks ago she was brought from Atlanta to her mother's home in Thomson, with the faint hope that the change might benefit her. But the fatal disease had progressed too far. She fully realized her condition, and patiently and without a murmur she endured the suffering which told too plainly of the approaching end, and the same gentleman who had been with her for a life a beautiful lesson of love cast a halo of peace and Christian resignation over her death. She leaves a husband and four children and many relatives and friends to whom the kindest sympathy is tendered."

THE TARIFF BILL IN GEORGIA.
Covington Enterprise: It is the duty of democrats in congress to push the new tariff bill to a speedy passage and then give the country other necessary legislation. No time should be wasted and no pledges evaded. The time has arrived for action, for the eyes of the nation are fixed upon every democrat in the house and senate.

Clarksville Advertiser: Prompt action in the ratification of the proposed new tariff measure has been prevented in the house of representatives since the Christmas holidays, on account of the unwarranted absence of a number of democratic members. The conduct of these men is very reprehensible and the country will not fail to hold them responsible for it.

Monroe Advertiser: Congress is now engaged in considering the tariff and it is the most important question pending in this country. Through the tariff as levied for a number of years past has come financial ruin to the masses of poor country. From it has been gathered through the tariff a tax that was not only burdensome, but oppressive. Likewise has the tariff affected more or less seriously many enterprises and the business interests of the country. These results are obtaining now because of the unsettled condition of the tariff. For this and other important reasons the tariff question should have the right of way in congress, and should be pressed to a final settlement for the time being.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Sandersville Progress: Hon. William L. Scruggs is contributing some interesting items to The Atlanta Constitution on the Panama canal and the south American countries.

Spring Place Jimplecute: Cast your eagle eye over the situation and see if you don't think Hon. John W. Atkinson will be so good as to resign his seat in the senate for the "bloody south." No man has ever proven himself more faithful to his constituency.

Sparta Ishmaelite: The Ishmaelite is gratified to know that the health of Senator Cleveland has improved to such a degree that he is able to walk about without assistance. His complete recovery would settle the question of the senatorial succession.

Many Herald: Senator Gordon's time belongs to the people of Georgia, while the senate is in session, at least, and his duties demand his presence in Washington. He should either abandon the lecture field for the present or resign his seat in the senate.

Decatur Record: The Young Men's Democratic Club, of Atlanta, was fortunate in electing Mr. T. R. Cobb its president. He is full of energy and pure patriotism. He is the son of Judge Howell Cobb, judge of the city court of Athens, and he is one of the most successful lawyers in Atlanta.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Sandersville Progress: Atlanta is formulating plans for one of the grandest exhibitions ever held in the south. The preliminary plans indicate that it will be a magnificent affair.

Acworth Mineral Post: Atlanta people are thinking of having an exhibition this year. They intend to make it greater than any exhibition that has ever been held in the south. This will be a good move for Atlanta and her citizens should do all they can to interest.

Roswell Banner: Atlanta is nothing if not on top. She is arranging for a great southern exposition for next year, and will succeed in the undertaking in a most approved manner. It will be a great thing for Atlanta, the state and the south.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Never Missed a Roll Call.
Washington, January 8.—Editor Constitution: I notice my name has been published as absent without leave. I desire to state that I never missed a vote or roll call during the extra session and was at my post the first day of the regular session and never missed a vote or roll call till the day before congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays, when I obtained an indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness. I went home and returned as soon as my condition permitted. I have never absented myself or refused to vote to break a quorum, and stand ready to aid in carrying out the platform of the democratic party. Respectfully,
W. J. TALBERT.

HAD BETTER DIE.

That Is the Opinion of State Officers
About That Amendment.

THREE SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE
Would Be Necessary If It Goes Into Effect—The Governor Means Some of the Depositories.

The middle over the amendment to the constitution providing for summer sessions continues.

Under the bill passed by the legislature, and which is to be submitted to the people for ratification, the next legislature must necessarily hold three sessions and there is sure to be a lot of complications and further amendments to the constitution will have to follow. The bill is a very simple one.

It amends article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the constitution of 1877 by striking out the word October and inserting the word July so as to make that section read:

"The first meeting of the general assembly shall be on the fourth Wednesday in July, 1878, and annually thereafter on the same day until the day shall be changed by law."

But it is provided in the act that it shall not go into effect until January 1, 1886. It is elected in October, 1884, will hold its first session on the fourth Wednesday in October, 1884, under the present law. Then if the proposed amendment is ratified that legislature will have its next legislature on October 7, 1885, and the fourth Wednesday of July, 1886.

The governor elected in October, 1884, will hold office until July, 1887, for his successor cannot qualify except when the legislature is in session. And after the election of governor, which occurs in October, 1886, the successful candidate cannot be installed until July, 1887. Under the present law, it stands the governor's term is from October until October—two years. If this amendment to the constitution is ratified there must necessarily be a supplementary amendment to the constitution as well as have a special session for the purpose of inaugurating the governor.

So it looks very much like what Ko-Ko would call a "pretty mess."

Since the matter has been called to the attention of the statehouse officers it is the pretty general opinion that the best way to settle the complications will be to kill the proposed amendment to the constitution. This will give the next legislature an opportunity to provide some other means of getting at the summer session which everybody believes is desirable. The members of the legislature, no matter what business better affairs they have to attend to in the summer than October, November and December, and then there is a better chance of a full attendance. The last legislature demonstrated that the winter months were bad months for the legislature to meet.

Depositories Named.
The governor has named some of the depositories which were provided for by recent acts of the legislature.

In a number of the towns where depositories were provided for no application has as yet been made and some cases have not yet been decided. Those appointed are as follows:
The First National bank, of Cartersville, which, being a national bank, has to give a bond of \$100,000.
The Clarke Banking Company, of Covington.
The Merchants and Farmers' bank, of Quitman.
The Bank of Fort Gaines, at Fort Gaines.
The Bank of Elberton, of Elberton.
The Planters' bank, of Americus.
The last five give bonds in the sum of \$50,000.

Upon the execution of these bonds the governor will issue proclamations stating what counties shall send money to each of the depositories, that is, of course, excepting what they send to the central treasury.

GENERAL GEORGIA COMMENT.

Sparta Ishmaelite: The administration should give less thought to colored quacks and more thought to the suffering masses of this country.

Toccoa News: There is plenty of good United States senatorial timber in Georgia. And it is a consoling fact that you may take your choice without paying your money.

Albany Herald: Occasionally a democrat to postmaster is appointed for southeast Georgia. That is what The Herald said some time ago. We hope the next six months of democratic reign will not be the same in this respect as has been the past six months.

Jackson Argus: One of the candidates for governor should come square out as an administration candidate so we could have an issue. It is a state affair when both sides are democratic and both men are worthy and deserve the office and competent to fill it if they live long enough, which is more than probable unless they should run themselves to death. In some of the gentlemen to make an issue. Everything is too dull and of a sameness. One of our favor bonds and the other oppose it, or else claim the office is too young and the other too old. Anything now for an issue.

Wadley Express: A great deal of time has passed since the democratic party took charge of things, yet, as far as most of the offices are concerned, the republicans are still in power. The republicans are boasting their shine in the warm glow of Uncle Sam's kitchen while democrats stand outside and the cold wind blows through their whiskers. It is hard on those who did the voting and the shouting.

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

Says The Carroll Free Press:
Carroll county is noted for its poets. Even in the ordinary transactions of life sentiment and poetry crop out. In a letter a few lines ago we dropped in the following was the address:



HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silverware. What ever work the French do best, or the English, the Viennese, or foremost American artists, here it is in delightful profusion.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall.

"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST."

Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crues and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARIICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case. **NERVOUS** debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits. **STERILITY, IMPOTENCE**—Those desiring to marry but physically incapacitated, quickly restored. Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores. **Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.** Enlarged Prostate. **Urethral Stricture** permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business. Send 5c in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address **Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.**

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY.
Legal Guaranty. All stages. Bone Rheumatism, Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 20 to 30 days. Cure permanent, not a patching up. Cases of 20 years cured. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients. Every case treated. Write for particulars and proofs free. **Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.**

Solid Silver Wedding Presents—AT—Moderate Prices.

A. L. DELKIN CO.,
POPULAR JEWELERS,

69 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Before Buying a Vehicle SEE **JAMES E. HICKEY,**
FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAs, EXTENSION TOPS, SPRING WAGONS and HARNESS of every Description; also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS, HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS, FUR and PLUSH ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Chaney's Expecto-rant Will cure your cough

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100,384, prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place, N. Y. Mucous, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory, Pleurisy to take. 75 cents a bottle. All drug stores. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta by The Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class druggists.
Set 5-6m sun wed fri

FILES HIS REPORT.

Special Master E. N. Broyles Awards \$33,962.33 to Major Wilkinson.

THE SUIT HAS BEEN ON SOME TIME

Colonel B. J. Wilson Was the Defendant in the Petition—Colonel Broyles Asks for \$2,500.

Special Master E. N. Broyles filed his report in the case of Wilkinson against Wilson, in which he reports favorably for Wilkinson and to the amount of fully \$40,000 against Wilson.

The facts in the case are most interesting, and date from many years back. It is likely that should the report of Colonel Broyles be accepted in the superior court, the case will be taken up to the supreme court.

The bill in the suit was filed in 1887 for Major U. B. Wilkinson, of Newnan, by Judge Alvan D. Freeman, in the superior court of Fulton county against Colonel B. J. Wilson, of Atlanta. The petition alleged that in settling accounts between Wilkinson and Wilson, Wilson still owed to Wilkinson a balance of \$50,000.

According to the evidence introduced before Special Master Broyles the following facts were the basis of the report, N. J. & T. A. Hammond representing Colonel B. J. Wilson:

Colonel Broyles gave the matter hearings at several different times in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, in which last year the closing arguments were made. In the meantime Judge J. S. Bigby had become attorney with Judge Freeman, for Major Wilkinson.

Colonel Wilson and Major Wilkinson were in partnership along in the sixties, there being two houses; one of the houses was at Savannah and the other at Newnan. The business of the Savannah branch was conducted by Colonel Wilson and that of the Newnan house was managed by Major Wilkinson. In 1871 the Savannah business was closed and Colonel Wilson began to collect all the accounts that were due the firm. Among others there was the amount of \$60,000 due the firm by W. C. Riddle. A judgment was obtained for this sum and a lot of land, aggregating 10,000 acres, owned by Riddle in Washington county, was levied on. Of this lot of land there were 7,000 acres disposed of. According to Major Wilkinson's side of the case, Colonel Wilson bid the property in for the use of the firm but had it put down in his own name, as an individual. That ever since 1876, when the land was bought, Colonel Wilson has enjoyed the profits of the same and that he should be made to ante up. Major Wilkinson also set forth that when the firm was closed up in Savannah Colonel Wilson was \$60,000 ahead in collection; at the same time, to counter balance this to an extent, Major Wilkinson was \$30,000 ahead with the Newnan house.

The claim was made by Colonel Wilson that the cash book of the Savannah house was burned up, but a new one was offered in its stead. The new book showed that the cash balance at the time of dissolution was only something over \$150. Upon a close examination of the other books and papers, however, Major Wilkinson's attorney asserted that the cash balance was \$23,044.11. The report of the special master claimed that he had paid out no less than \$75,000 for the firm between 1871 and 1888. The finding of Colonel Broyles gives to Major Wilkinson the sum of \$33,962.33 besides half of the remaining 4,000 acres of the Washington county farm, Colonel Wilson having sold 3,000 acres.

Will Fight the Auditor's Remuneration.

For his services as special master, Colonel Broyles asks that the amount of \$2,500 be paid him. It is understood that Colonel Wilson will fight the payment of this. The report of the special master has not as yet been made the decree of the superior court.

Do not go traveling without a bottle of Salvation Oil. It cures a bruise at once. **AT REST IN OAKLAND CEMETERY.**

All That Was Mortal of Eliza Lochrane Placed in Peaceful Rest.

The funeral and burial ceremonies which marked the final tribute of respect and fondness of his friends on earth to Eliza Lochrane occurred yesterday.

The funeral was held at the residence of Mrs. Lochrane-Austell, No. 27 Baltimore block, and from thence the procession moved out to Oakland cemetery, where the remains were consigned to earth forever.

The large attendance at the funeral showed that although years have passed since Mr. Lochrane was here in Atlanta among his friends, those friends had not forgotten him, nor had they ceased to love him. The parlors were crowded with warm friends and sorrowing relatives of the deceased, and the funeral ceremony, conducted by Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, were most impressive. Dr. Hawthorne read several appropriate passages of scripture bearing upon the solemn thoughts suggested by a death so sad and sorrowful as this, after which a choir, consisting of J. B. Dow, soprano; Mrs. Alex. Smith, contralto; Mr. William Owens, tenor; and Mr. Sam Burbank, basso, sang most beautifully and impressively "Jesus Lover of My soul."

Dr. Hawthorne made a few remarks, reviewing for the most part the interesting career of the young man asleep in the casket beside him, telling many a thrilling little incident in the life of him which showed what kindness of heart, what cordial manner and what simple child-like trust was his. The eminent pastor several times gave way to bitter tears in his discourse as he recalled these personal experiences with his young friend, Eliza Lochrane, whose untimely death his congregated friends were there to mourn.

The choir sang two other songs with wondrous sweetness, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Just as I Am Without One Plea," this last having always been a favorite song of the deceased.

The casket was then placed in the hearse and the procession to the cemetery was begun. The floral tributes of love and tender respect were lovely, to be sure, and came from very many friends of the deceased.

At the grave, which was immediately beside the father's tomb, a prayer was offered by Dr. Hawthorne, after which the friends of the bereaved family went back to the sadness of the solemn hour.

No other sursurpilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in several cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

The Best for the Last.

The handsome pieces of the Hall collection will be sold at auction at 10 o'clock a. m. today. Elegant French cabinet, containing Venetian and Bohemian glass, mahogany chamber suite, dining room suite, magnificent Louis XV gold pieces, silver, glass and easy chairs, with many beautiful old pieces. Don't fail to visit P. H. Snook & Son's warerooms today at 10 o'clock a. m. when the finest collection of the Hall collection will be sold at auction at the highest bidder.

Most of these goods are entirely new, never have been unwrapped, and will be sold today, which will be the last auction by Messrs. P. H. Snook & Son at private sale.

A Child Enjoys

the pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be constipated, or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Two Fast Trains

By the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, Atlanta to Jacksonville. Leave Atlanta at 11:25 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock a. m. The finest and quickest train service in the south.

Blank Books

And Office Supplies.

Now the time to open a new set of books for the New Year. Remember we have a full line of blank books of all kinds for sale. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Chaney's Expecto-rant Will cure your Cough.

January Mark-Down Sale.

In the general flood of selling things for lower prices we have no chance against anybody else, so far as we can see, except setting up quite distinctly our well-known land-mark—Fashionableness. For the better cloth, better trimmings, better tailor work, we must get pay. So the thing is—Do you want an elegant, fine Suit or Overcoat? If you do, then—

All that were \$15.00, are now \$12.50.
All that were \$18.00, are now \$15.00.
All that were \$22.50, are now \$18.00.
All that were \$27.50, are now \$20.00.

Will you lay the stress where we lay it, on the Fashionableness? Why? Because it is the one, clear, indisputable, peculiar note of this store. Let other dealers find their greatness in what they may—men crowd here to get assuredly stylish garments. But we are not doing the Overcoat and Suit business this topsy-turvy season at the usual prices—far from it. See foregoing quotations.

Eads-Mellor

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR GAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Edison Works, Orange, N. J.

The only authorized dealer in Phonographs and Supplies for Georgia, Alabama and Florida, under the authority of the North American Phonograph Company.

THOMAS A. EDISON, President.

The public are invited to offices and showrooms, 13, 14, 15 and 23 Gould Building.

MORRIS SLATTERY.

13, 14, 15, 23 Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Send for new catalogue.

Wedding Presents!

We will do our best to please you in selecting a Wedding Present. We have the handsomest goods in the city for such purposes.

Maier & Berkele,
31 AND 93 WHITEHALL STREET.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1893.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undispensed at:
Northeastern..... Chattanooga..... 23
Hine Ridge..... 10
Cherokee..... 10
Rome..... 29
Taliaferro..... 10
Covatta..... 4
Flint..... 19
Ocmulgee..... 9

Proceedings Yesterday.

Rudolph v. Underwood. Dismissed.
Robinson & Co. v. Stevens. Argued. S. C. Dunlap, W. L. Telford and J. B. Estes for plaintiffs in error. M. L. Smith and H. Dean, contra.
First National Bank of Gainesville v. Cady. Argued. Dean & Hobbs, M. L. Smith and H. H. Perry, for plaintiff in error. E. P. Davis and J. B. Estes, contra.
Montgomery v. Hunt. Argued. Perry & Craig, for plaintiff in error. J. B. Estes and J. C. Boone, contra.
Dunnigan v. Webster. Argued. W. L. Telford and S. C. Dunlap, for plaintiff in error. George K. Looper, contra.
Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Blues.

Away with them! Take Simmons Liver Regulator for that torpor which has put your digestive powers out of gear. That's at the bottom of the blues, and when you take Simmons Liver Regulator you strike at the root of the evil, and everything else that is wrong goes with it. No more indigestion, dyspepsia or biliousness. That sounds bright enough, and is true.

Dr. W. L. Ballard.

For Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases consult Dr. W. L. Ballard, Columbus, Ga. Those unable to pay treated free.

Royal Germetuer

Cures LaGrippe.

dec 15-1m sun tues fri

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room decorating, 40 Marietta street, for samples.

Stockman & Welch—Patent soldiers have removed their Atlanta office to 29 North Pryor street, Kimball house, Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.



\$25 IN GOLD

TO BE ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY
McKELDIN & CARTON,
LEADERS IN

Shoes and Slippers

23 Whitehall St., 45 Peachtree St.

HOW IT WILL BE DONE.

We have had made for us a number of keys, one of which will unlock the burglar-proof money box which is now on exhibition at our shoe store, 23 Whitehall street. We have placed in this box \$25.00 in gold, and on and after February 1, 1894, each holder of one of these keys will be entitled to try to unlock the box. The person whose key opens the box will be given the contents, absolutely free.

HOW TO GET A KEY.
With every purchase of shoes or hats at either of our stores we give one key gratuitously. There is but one key that will unlock the box. You may get it. No key will be honored unless attached to the original tag. All keys must be left in our store after trying them.

It will be impossible for us to know who has the lucky key until it is tried. We want it distinctly understood that OUR PRICES are lower than any house in Atlanta. Come and see.

McKELDIN & CARTON, TWO STORES, 23 Whitehall street, 45 Peachtree street.

American Plan \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day. European Plan \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA, GA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.

Applications will be received for limited number of permanent guests at special rates.

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop
—AND—
Mining Supplies.
Metal and Woodworking MACHINERY.

The Brown & King Supply Company.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.
47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. **SCIPLE SONS.**

BUY ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELICO, SPLINT, **COAL.**

R. O. CAMPBELL,
Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Ya., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1823.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

GEO. P. HOWARD
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

JELICO COAL,
Best Alabama Coal.

Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with dirt. Best arranged yard in the south. See it. Yard 325 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 1144. Office, 43 Edgewood Avenue; opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070.
Oct 27-2m

DO YOU NEED A TRUNK
—OR—
A VALISE?
They must go; you need one. Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The bottom has dropped out.
Bridal Trunks, worth \$15, now at \$7.
Zino Trunks, worth \$12, now at \$7.
Leather Samsonite, worth \$12, now at \$7.
Sole leather Valise, worth \$8, now at \$3.
Good leather Valise, worth \$12, now at \$7.
Leather Club Bags, worth \$2.75, now at \$1.50.
BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK!
Now is your time for bargains.
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.
LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,
92 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER.
IS FROM
THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.
No. 105 CANAL STREET.
CINCINNATI, OHIO



KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,

64 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first eye-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail saleroom is at 64 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

VOL. XX

MUST STATE

The Income Tax Reported

CLOSE VOTE IN

This Decision of Means Bode

ITS ENEMIES ARE

When the Measure of the House Debate, and

Washington, January

rays and means con-

decided to report the

the house as a separ-

ances it to the tar-

closed after quite a

heated debate among

committee only. The

favor of reporting it.

The ayes were Mes-

ridge, Stevens, Cock-

Bryant. The nays

McMillin, Tarsney.

The members of a

separate measure

over this measure of

the tariff bill. Am-

an income tax bill

with joy. The advo-

are greatly disap-

means the defeat of

the republicans and

opposed to an in-

come to prevent the

the bill if reported

Should they refuse

they could probably

from getting a quor-

This action means

to be a very heated

come tax, and may

are that it will be

astic advocates of a

as Messrs. Bryan, C-

believe that it will

measure, and there-

it will be adopted

of the southern se-

the opinion that a

would vote for suc-

indications are that

to have a very rou-

the action of the

mittee in agreeing